

Lao Bars Diversion

U.S. Finds Pakistan Diverted Relief Aid to Military Uses

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT).—The General Accounting Office has reported to Congress that most of a grant of about \$10 million made to Pakistan last fall for humanitarian relief was diverted for the construction of military defenses on what was then the East Pakistani border with India.

This grant was part of the total American emergency aid commitment of \$109.1 million

made last year during the civil war in Pakistan's eastern wing, which subsequently became the independent republic of Bangladesh.

But the General Accounting Office, which is the investigative agency of Congress, said in a report prepared for the Senate subcommittee on refugees, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., that "most of this assistance, even though authorized," had not been "provided or scheduled for shipment."

A copy of the 42-page report, signed by U.S. Controller General Elmer B. Staats, was obtained yesterday by The New York Times.

The GAO also asserted that the Pakistani Army seized for military use last year about 50 U.S. Army assault boats that had been provided in 1970 for relief to victims of a cyclone and tidal wave that struck East Pakistan. The report added that trucks and jeeps belonging to United Nations aid agencies had also been taken by the Pakistanis for the same purpose.

The Nixon administration has said on several occasions in the last few months that the bulk of the overall relief commitment for 1971 had been fulfilled. But the GAO, replying yesterday to inquiries, said that, besides the \$10 million, only about \$20 million in food and coastal and river vessels had been provided.

Substandard goods have been sold at high prices. Bangladeshi jute, which is superior in quality to Indian jute, and rice have been smuggled across the borders, robbing the Dacca government of critical foreign exchange and worsening a bad foodgrain shortage.

Many Bengalis feel that Indian negotiators took advantage of their less sophisticated counterparts when drafting an India-Bangladesh trade agreement early this year. For example, they point to a clause calling for export of 90 million rupees (\$123 million) worth of fish to India, which was blamed by the anti-Indian rumor mill for a sudden increase in the price of fish in Bangladeshi markets.

The lack of confidence that has sprung up among Bengalis was predicted by many observers because the Bengalis, as Pakistanis, have been traditional enemies of the Indians in their quarter-century of independence from Britain.

"The friendship may not last long, that's true," a member of the rebel Bangladeshi government's foreign service said last November, a month before Dacca fell. "But we need India as long as the Pakistanis stay in Bangladesh. When the Indians run them out, it doesn't matter if we stay friends or not."

Despite the official denials that anything is amiss, the Indian government is trying hard to keep Indians out of Bangladesh.

S. K. Lahiri, first secretary of the Indian High Commission, in Dacca, said, "We have detected nothing that could be taken as anti-Indian from anybody who matters."

"But," he said that his government, nevertheless, was "being very careful in sending people in. We have some of the tightest restrictions on letting people enter Bangladesh as we have on any country."



United Press International
CYPRIO TALKS—UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim (right) talking with Cyprus president Archbishop Makarios (center), and Turkish Vice-President Fazli Kutchuk at reception in Nicosia Wednesday. This is only second time that President Makarios and Vice-President Kutchuk have met since the intercommunal hostilities started in 1963.

Army Doubles Number of Its Black Generals

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI).—The Army more than doubled its number of black generals yesterday, selecting five colonels for promotion to one-star rank. All are currently assigned to Washington.

The five will bring to nine the number of black Army generals on active duty. There is also a black general in the Air Force, and another has been nominated for promotion. The Navy has one black admiral.

War Preparation

The GAO said that the money had been used instead for fortifications on the border between East Pakistan and India in anticipation of the Indo-Pakistani war that broke out in November.

The report said that the Agency for International Development, which was in charge of the public works assistance, had said that the project, financed by rupees owned by the United States in Pakistan, was designed to create employment through "repairing roads and embankments and cutting water plants that clogged rivers."

But the GAO said that it had learned that "in one sector of East Pakistan approximately 5,000 to 8,000 laborers were engaged in military defense works—constructing and digging entrenchments, constructing embankments and carving bamboo . . . stakes and other military-oriented work projects."

Under U.S. law, humanitarian aid may not be diverted for other uses. After the Pakistani Army began its crackdown on March 25, 1971, against the autonomy movement then under way in East Pakistan, the United States banned all new sales of military equipment to Pakistan.

Environment Parley Supports China Bid for Major Review

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian A. Herter Jr., vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation, said: "We have reservations about further burdening the work of the conference, but we won't oppose the creation of a new working group if others want it."

One by one, spokesmen for a dozen other nations expressed sympathy with China's views.

In the most impassioned plea

that the declaration draft should not be unduly revamped, Canada's J. Alan Beesley, a lawyer, said:

"It's more than a plea for co-operative action. It's more than an inspirational message. It's more than educational. Our view is

that it represents nothing less

than the first step in developing international environmental law.

"It states that it's a nation's duty not to pollute other countries, not to pollute the sea and air and other realms that are common property, to inform other states of activities that may have environmental impacts on them and to compensate them for environmental damage," Mr. Beesley declared.

There was some minor debate about alternative committee structures, but the conference president, Swazic Agriculture Minister Ingemund Bengtsson, suggested that the virtual unanimity of sentiment obviated a vote and that "with no objection, the resolution of the delegation of China is approved."

The meeting's marathon of routine speech-making immediately re-

sounded.

The ad-hoc committee will be

given special closed sessions to morrow morning. It gives the conference four committees of the whole. The 1,200 delegates are divided among them for working purposes. The other committees are three study groups. The conference, which started with 112 nations, representing

around 90 percent of the world's population, added another member yesterday when the Congo checked in. The Soviet Union and most of its satellites are absent. Yugoslavia supported the Chinese proposal today.

Motives Analyzed

Aides of the U.S. delegation

conjectured that there were three possible motivations behind China's plunge into conference maneuvering: a desire to register the Chinese presence, a desire to make some specific changes in the declaration or a desire to widen the conference debate to an array of East-West political matters.

The draft declaration consists

of a preamble together with a 23-point statement of principles, while many of them appear to be bland generalizations, and while the document will not be legally binding on anyone, conference organizers feel that the declaration outlines international-behavior standards that eventually might be cited in condemning "environmental aggression"—offenses by one nation against another's environmental health.

The conference preparatory committee set up a "working group" that labored for many months to produce a draft satisfactory to everyone.

However, by the final preparatory session in New York last March, there were still so many disputatious points in the document that the preparatory committee voted simply to forward it to the conference without approval or disapproval. The theory was that it could be adopted here with any national dissent on any point being recorded, under a standard UN procedure, as "reservations."

Such dissenters could not later be held accountable for clauses on which they had demurred. The draft's fuzzy status of acceptance was one justification repeatedly cited today for reopening discussion about it.

USAF Drugs in U.K.

MILDENHALL, England, June 8 (UPI).—U.S. Air Force and British police searched a USAF barracks at Upper Heyford last night and arrested six American airmen on drug charges, the U.S. 2d Air Force headquarters said today. A spokesman said the British and USAF military police acted at instigation of British officials.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, is scheduled to arrive in Japan at 10 p.m. tomorrow, Tokyo time.

Mr. Kissinger, who will confer with Japanese government officials, although formally a guest of the private Japanese-United States Economic Council, is due back in Washington Monday afternoon.

Mr. Warren said that the foreign policy adviser would be accompanied by four members of the National Security Council staff: John Holdridge, Winston Lord, Peter Rodman and Robert Hormann.

The accord—modernizing and improving arrangements first laid down in a treaty of amity in 1954—was signed today by a Foreign Office minister, Anthony Kershaw, and U.S. Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg.

Meanwhile Britain and the United States signed a new extradition treaty providing, among other things, for the return of fugitive drug traffickers and airplane hijackers.

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Nixon Faces House Test On Economics

Mills Unit Rejects Debt-Limit Rise Now

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Voting only a limited extension of the Treasury's borrowing authority, the House Ways and Means Committee today set the stage for a pre-election congressional challenge of the administration's economic policies.

The committee rejected pieces by some Democrats to write into the debt-ceiling bill clauses designed to close tax-law loopholes.

But there were promises that the panel will schedule some public hearings this year on tax-reform proposals advanced by Democratic candidates and others.

The committee approved legislation to continue the present \$10-billion limit on the public debt through Oct. 31. Without congressional action, the limit would drop July 1 to \$400 billion, some \$2 billion below the actual debt, producing a fiscal crisis.

The administration wanted the debt limit raised by \$15 billion now, saying that would make it unnecessary to enact further legislation this year.

"You have to continue to battle for the views you hold within the party," Mr. Stassen said.

The full House is expected to act on the debt ceiling within two weeks.

Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., apparently seeking to keep control of tax-reform action in the House, acted today to keep the borrowing-taxing issue alive through this session, rather than let it be brought to a head immediately by amendments to the debt-ceiling bill.

Rep. Mills said in an interview that he intends to schedule hearings later in the summer on his proposal to force a review of state tax-preference provisions by bringing them up for repeal over a three-year period. Final action on his plan appeared unlikely until next year.

That same view is strongly held by most of the Democratic governors.

Chance for McGovern

The senator said that he had tried in California "to give Sen. McGovern an opportunity to rethink some of his positions, and I hope and pray he will, because if he does not, he will be in serious trouble."

Sen. Humphrey's other main theme was the "importance of recognizing the position of Gov. Wallace in the Democratic party."

"I'm hopeful the governor will stay within the ranks of the party," he said, "and that we will make it possible for him to do so by recognizing him and respecting his endeavors."

Victory Atmosphere

The atmosphere aboard the plane and at the airport, where the banners said, "Keep the Faith—H.H.H." was more that of a victory celebration than a wake.

But in his meetings with the governors, Sen. Humphrey seemed

to be in serious trouble.

McGovern said that some of his positions will be in serious trouble in the general election.

McGovern talked with Edmund S. Muskie, D., today and Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie asked for me to decide his future in the campaign for the Democratic nomination, he said.

There was no pressure from me to withdraw or his delegates," Sen. McGovern said, after a brief discussion with Sen. Muskie in a room

on the Senate floor.

According to Sen. Muskie, the meeting. And they left the room address to the National Press Club here. Reports

that Sen. Muskie would support McGovern's campaign and support McGovern.

Humphrey also told

at the National Gov-

ernment Conference that the

it must "recognize and

the position of Alabama's

George C. Wallace or a

third-party candidate

should end any hope

of winning President Nixon.

cannot ignore his vote

Sen. Humphrey said of

spititualized and paralyzed

"We'll do so at our

not ruling out Gov. Wal-

a possible running-mate

is willing to accept a good

Democratic platform,"

Humphrey said in both

and Washington that

expect was "highly un-

I don't think Mr. Wal-

going to be on the ticket."

acknowledgement of his

prospects, Sen. Humphrey

D., Minn., notably in three

nationally televised debates

before the election.

In those debates, Sen. Humphrey sharply assailed his South Dakota opponent's call for a reduction in defense spending to \$65 billion and ridiculed his proposal to grant a \$1,000 allowance to every needy American.

Lead Reduced

As the debates began, the state-

wide California poll reported that Sen. McGovern held a 20-point

margin over Sen. Humphrey. In

the final election returns, Sen.

McGovern came out 5 points

ahead, totalling 45 percent of the

Democratic vote.

The Times-Yankelovich survey

suggested that one voter in five

found the debates important in

deciding which candidate to vote for. The majority of these voters turned to Sen. Humphrey. This

appears to have raised the Min-

nesotan's proportion of the vote

by several percentage points.

The debates appeared to be un-

important, however, compared with the substance. And the single most damaging substantive point for Sen. McGovern, according to the survey, was his proposal to re-calculate—and sharply reduce—the nation's defense budget.

Among all voters, more than a

third expressed strong disagree-

ment with this proposal. Among

those who voted for candidates

other than Sen. McGovern, the

disapproval rate rose to two-

thirds.

Dislike for Opponent

This finding was bolstered by

the number of voters who said

that their main reason for prefer-

ing their candidate was because

of his principal opponent. Nearly

a quarter of those surveyed cited

this reason. Of these, Sen. Hum-

phrey won almost half, while

U.S. Politics—A Hardy Perennial Is Not Making the Race This Year

By David Michelman

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 (AP)—In case you haven't noticed, Harold Stassen isn't running for President this year.

It's not that the perennial candidate has lost the zest for battle but rather because "I never run against a Republican incumbent—even if I disagree with him," Mr. Stassen, now a Philadelphia lawyer who specializes in overseas American businesses, admitted that his "political strength is at a low ebb."

Asked if he would be a candidate were Richard Nixon not in the race, Mr. Stassen said, "That might be a different question."

His plans for the 1976 race are still up in the air. But he indicated that he might consider a fifth try for the presidency if he has the strength.

4-Time Loser

Mr. Stassen, 65, ran for and lost the Republican presidential nomination four times—in 1948, 1952, 1956 and 1968. He also lost two Pennsylvania gubernatorial primary fights and one Philadelphia primary battle for mayor.

Although he lacks political clout, Mr. Stassen believes that he can influence Republican policy.

"You have to continue to battle for the views you hold within the party," Mr. Stassen said.

Some of his ideas, such as increased contact with Red China, arms limitations and negotiations with the Soviet Union, all of which he said he first advocated as a foreign policy adviser to President Eisenhower, have been adopted by Republican lawmakers.

Mr. Stassen, the quadrupedal butt of election-year jokes, said



Harold Stassen

But Not by Federal Government

Nixon Expresses His Approval Of No-Fault Auto-Insurance

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT)—

President Nixon described no-fault automobile insurance today as "an idea whose time has come" and a "vast improvement" on the present system.

Mr. Nixon also said he opposed "involving the federal government in this insurance reform" and that he hoped the states would work out their own no-fault systems individually.

The President's comments were contained in a telegram sent yesterday to Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr. of West Virginia, chairman of the National Governors' Conference, which is meeting in Houston. It was the President's first personal comment on the no-fault insurance controversy.

However, Mr. Nixon's stand was consistent with views set forth last year by the Department of Transportation. The department proposed that states be allowed to experiment with their own no-fault measures, while opposing a federal no-fault law sponsored by Democratic Senators Warren G. Magnuson of Washington and Philip A. Hart of Michigan.

Mr. Nixon did not identify the powerful groups to which he referred. About two-thirds of the insurance industry has joined the administration in opposing a federal no-fault law. On the state level—particularly in New York, where a no-fault law died in the state legislature in mid-May—the most ardent opponents of no-fault have been organized trial lawyers.

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*Died Instantaneously'***No Hope for 424 in Rhodesia Mine**

WANKIE, Rhodesia, June 8 (AP).—Officials today abandoned hope of finding any of 424 trapped men alive, and the wreckage of a shattered coal mine was being combed for their bodies.

The known death toll reached eight today, one of eight injured workers died in a hospital, bringing the probable total of deaths to 432. The remaining seven were said to be in reasonable condition.

Wankie colliery chairman Sir Keith Acutt said indications are that 389 black miners and 35 whites "died instantaneously and were not aware of what had happened."

His statement was based on reports from experts probing shafts tipped by a triple explosion Tuesday. Rock falls, fire, poison gas and secondary blasts apparently doomed anyone who escaped the initial explosions.

There has been no sign of life from underground. Rescuers listened in vain for "pipe talk," the tapping on metal conduits of men who found sanctuary in a pocket of fresh air.

Rescue Teams

Two rescue teams led by South African specialists were using explosives charges to clear rubble and get through rock falls to the bodies. The work was expected to take several days.

One observer doubted that all

the bodies would be recovered, because of the severity of the explosions.

A corridor of plastic screening was erected today from the pithead to a parking area with sheds where the victims will be collected for identification.

The bodies of the white miners will then be removed to Wankie mortuary.

Black bodies will go to the mine's African compound to await traditional tribal burial.

About 1,000 of Wankie's 4,000 black workers gathered quietly

today in a semicircle some 50 yards from the main shaft. Some were from pit No. 3 and reportedly refused to go underground today.

The mine management's only comment was, "They have been given a chance."

The Wankie complex operates both underground and open-cut mines. Several African onlookers expressed preference for the latter.

About 1,000 African women,

many walking almost constantly, were kept some distance away under police guard. The plastic screen was largely for their benefit. There were fears the distraught women might storm the pithead when the first bodies came up.

If no survivors are found the death toll will be the region's second biggest. The worst previous mine disaster in south central Africa was at Coalbrook, South Africa, in 1960, when 435 miners perished.

Police reinforcements arrived in the pit area today just before Sir Keith's statement was issued.

They apparently were assigned to keep order should despair lead to anger among the more than 600 bewildered Africans—relatives of many of those entombed below—who have been at the scene since Tuesday.

Gas Hampers Work

Much of the rescue work was being done by picked teams from the gold mines of South Africa. Gas seeping from the rubble-filled passages was their main obstacle. The teams worked in relays, digging into the debris with hand tools.

Three bodies were recovered 300 yards into the main shaft.

Auxiliary ventilation pumps were feeding fresh air into the stricken area. Rescue efforts were interrupted for more than 15 hours yesterday by two new gas explosions and were not resumed until four extra ventilation pumps were fitted.

The trapped men were scattered through three miles of tunnels in the work areas when a methane gas-coal dust explosion was followed by secondary blasts Tuesday, including one in the mine's underground explosives magazine.

Writer Ken Purdy Commits Suicide

WILTON, Conn., June 8 (AP).—Ken W. Purdy, 59, author of several books and numerous magazine articles dealing with automobiles, died yesterday of self-inflicted gunshot wounds, police said.

Mr. Purdy, whose latest book, "Motorcars of the Golden Age," was published in 1966, began his career in 1934 as a reporter for the Athol, Mass., Daily News. He became editor of the Free Press, Oshkosh, Wis., in 1935, and the following year became associate editor of Radio Guide, in Chicago.

During the next 25 years, Mr. Purdy was associated in various editorial capacities with Clock, Look, Victory, Parade, True and Argosy magazines.

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United Press International
DANGEROUS WORK—Brazilian highway worker walks under his own power to first-aid station despite an arrow (circle) lodged in his side. He was wounded during attack by Indian tribe recently while working on road project through jungle area in central Brazil.

Obituaries**Charles T. Ireland Jr., 51;
President of CBS Since Oct. 1**

CHAPPAQUA, N.Y., June 8 (AP).—Charles T. Ireland Jr., 51, a corporate lawyer who became president of Columbia Broadcasting System eight months ago, died in his sleep at his home here during the night, police reported.

Described by his former associates as an "idea man," Mr. Ireland replaced Frank Stanton as head of CBS on Oct. 1, 1971.

He had been senior vice-president and a director of International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

"I know almost nothing about this industry," he told an interviewer when appointed to the CBS post. "I guess you can say I'm starting out with a clean slate of ignorance."

His father, Charles Jr., died in Portland on Tuesday at the age of 77.

Ten days after graduating from Bowdoin College summa cum laude as a history major in 1942, Mr. Ireland joined the Marine Corp. He rose from private to captain and won the Silver Star and Bronze Star and received a Purple Heart before his discharge in 1945.

Mr. Ireland was to have received the Leatherneck Award tomorrow from the National Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation.

U.S. Teams Lead
In International
Bridge Olympiad

MIAMI BEACH, June 8 (UPI).—An American team with 93 of a possible 120 points took the lead last night in the first round of the mixed teams championship on the opening day of the 4th World Contract Bridge Olympiad.

Members of the leading team after six matches were Alan Truscott (whose bridge column appears in the International Herald Tribune), and Mrs. Truscott, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mitchell and Dr. John Fisher and Emma Jean Hawes.

A second U.S. team—made up of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wolf, Robert Goldman, James Jacoby, Nancy Alpaugh and Mrs. A.W. Moland—was the leading contender with 26 points.

Many of the foreign competitors present for the open and women's team Olympiad starting tomorrow took part in the mixed event, among them members of both the world champion Aces from Dallas and the Olympiad defending champion Blue Team from ABC.

While saying he has no intention of stimulating government control of TV shows, Rep. Murphy said he wants to encourage competition and proliferation of network and non-network sources of programming.

**House Gets Bill
To Regulate TV,
Radio Programs**

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—Federal regulation of radio-television networks was proposed today by a congressman who says Americans are being fed "a steady diet of violence, brutality and sadism."

"The portrayal of violence is one of the easiest ways to attract an audience," said Rep. John M. Murphy, D., N.Y., "and most important of all, it sells good. And as long as we in Congress give them the option of doing better or making money, I am afraid they will choose the latter course."

The legislation he introduced in the House of Representatives would give the Federal Communications Commission regulatory power over prime-time programming by NBC, CBS and ABC.

While saying he has no intention of stimulating government control of TV shows, Rep. Murphy said he wants to encourage competition and proliferation of network and non-network sources of programming.

Counterfeit Pound Notes

LONDON, June 8 (UPI).—Police in London and Brighton issued warnings today against a new flood of counterfeit one-pound notes.

A record 40 teams were entered in the open team championship beginning tomorrow and running through June 24. The women's championship has 18 teams entered, and play will continue through June 21.

Three more matches are being played today for the mixed team championship.

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U.S. Surplus Payments Reaches Record Level in '72

of England Issues Warning on Inflation

ON, June 8 (AP-DJ)—The overall balance-of-payments surplus dropped to \$257 billion in the first quarter from \$271 billion in the final 1971 and \$273 billion a year ago, the government announced.

Shortly after the government

and issued a similar warning

about the dangers of inflation

in Britain, Reuters re-

ported. A recent

commented: "If recent

cost inflation were to

last for long, the implica-

tions, at least but not solely

balance of payments

are serious."

It also received an allocation of special drawing rights amounting to \$144 million, totaling the inflow of cur-

rent SDRs to \$181 million

from \$183 million in the

quarter and \$1,098 billion

in arrears.

Transactions with the In-

ternational Monetary Fund and

monetary authorities resulted

in a gain of \$10 million, allow-

ing to add \$191 million to

total monetary reserves,

from additions of \$250 mil-

lion the previous quarter and

\$1 billion a year earlier.

Readjusted current account

of visible and invisible

showed a deficit of \$50

against a surplus of \$285

in the previous quarter

and \$26 million a year earlier.

Balancing item, measuring

and omissions, was a credit

of \$1 million, against credits of

\$1 billion a quarter earlier and

\$1 billion a year earlier.

Ending Balance Sheet

While, figures released by

Bank of England show that

reserves of foreign econ-

omic and international organiza-

tions continued to rise. In

they totalled \$3,407 billion,

in \$3,328 billion in February.

Latest figure shows a con-

tinued rise from \$3,22 billion

and of 1971.

Steady growth appears

to cause complications,

entry negotiations, Britain

to arrange "an orderly

and gradual rundown of official

trades after," according

chief negotiator Geoffrey

also said: "In the mean-

time we shall manage our policies

to view to stabilizing the

sterling balances in a way

would be consistent with

long-term objectives."

Eberle Urges Adoption Of a 'Trade Charter'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT)—President Nixon's chief trade negotiator proposed yesterday that the industrial countries agree on a new "trade charter" consisting of several basic principles before they attempt detailed negotiations next year for reduced trade barriers.

William D. Eberle, in a speech at Rutgers University in New Jersey, said: "We need an initiative

to start the process.

EEC Protests U.S. Proposal

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT)—

The Executive Commission of the Common Market has formally protested proposed regulations under the Antidumping Law and has repeated complaints

about Tariff Commission determinations, under the law, of injur

ies to domestic producers.

The protest, which was delivered to the State Department on Monday and came to light yesterday, is understood to say that the EEC reserves the right to call a special meeting of the antidumping committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if the United States does not respond satisfactorily.

The issues involved are technical. In general, the proposed U.S. regulations, and past determinations of injury, are regarded by the EEC as violating the 1967 International Antidumping Code.

A Treasury official insisted yesterday that both past administration of the Antidumping Law and the proposed regulations are in full compliance with the international code. Thus it appeared that the United States would probably reject the protest, though examination of it had only begun.

These were among the points raised by the EEC note.

Proposed additional freedom for the Treasury secretary to determine "sales at less than fair value" when the normal criteria—such as home market price higher than export price—are difficult to establish.

New procedure for possible reopening of dumping cases previously dropped, even in the absence of a complaint from a domestic industry.

The possibility that the United States would find dumping, on the ground of sales at less than the cost of production, even in the absence of government regulation, whether by tariffs or nontariff trade barriers. He added, "If you add up all the segments that somebody wants insulated from the influence of the market, that influence would be so reduced as to transform the world market from an open market to a labyrinth of contrivances."

Mr. Eberle said that by a trade charter he meant "a political decision designed to create the expectation of negotiations, rather than the expectation of confrontation." Adoption of the three principles, he continued, "would broaden the concept of reciprocity to suit the conditions of the 1970s."

Chase Seeks to Regain Lead Lost to Citibank

H. Erich Heinemann

YORK (NYT)—There are

in the affairs of men

and women, and sometimes,

to acquire a momentum of

its own.

The currents seem to

be running strongly

one of America's greatest

al institutions—Chase

Manhattan Corp.

years ago, the company's

nt subsidiary, Chase Man-

Bank, lost its covet

First National City Bank

of Citibank's then com-

position overseas.

recently, Chase lost the

lead that it had enjoyed

the giants in the New

money market again to

corporation banking, or

for other banks, Man-

ning Hanover Trust, with

half Chase's overall

has overtaken Chase's

mal lead.

At same time, a number of

minor executives—including

chairman, several executive

directors and a number of

vice-presidents—have quit

Rockefeller, chairman of

conceded in an interview

week that he was facing

various problems. But Mr.

Rockefeller, who together with

immediate family receives

than \$1 million annually

Chase in salary, dividends

remained that "at no

in the 26 years that I've

been with the bank have I felt

optimistic about its future

do at this moment."

Timing of Mr. Rockefeller's

to the challenges he

will be crucial as the nature

is rapidly changing

on merely collecting depos

making loans, the banker

future will manage a

ranging cluster of financial

as for all manner of com-

and individuals.

In addition to other problems

Chase's growth rate has

a bit, at the very time

First National City Corp.,

its parent, has captured

Walter E. Wriston, right,

has led the First National City Bank to dominance

over David Rockefeller's

the imagination of the invest-

ment community by surging

ahead.

Since last October, when the

shares of Chase and Citicorp

were selling on a roughly com-

parable basis in relation to their

earnings, a wide disparity has

developed in stock-market evalua-

tion of the two. The question

bedeviling observers is whether

Chase has lost some of its basic

dynamism.

Chase officials concede that the

markets they have emphasized in

recent years—banking for major

corporations and correspondent

banking—have not grown so

rapidly as the retail and inter-

national markets, which, they

believe, have been the focus of

Chase's performance.

Asked whether the planning

system had distracted manage-

ment from day-to-day operations,

Mr. Patterson answered: "No, I

haven't say so."

In a remarkably candid inter-

view, Mr. Rockefeller took a dif-

ferent view.

Asked whether there had been

short-run costs involved in

Chase's long-range management

investment, he answered:

"Frankly, I have no doubt

that these costs were essential

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks and Options										1972 - Stocks and Options										1972 - Stocks and Options									
High	Low	Div.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.			
450 AAR Corp	32	31	32	22	32	31	31	-1	22	21	1	103	26	26	25	25	-1	21	20	1	7	294	292	292	292	292	292		
450 AAT Corp	112	104	105	104	112	104	104	-1	104	102	1	4	10	10	9	9	-1	104	102	1	10	104	102	102	102	102	102		
450 AAC American Ind	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
450 AAC Plus P	50	48	48	48	50	48	48	-1	50	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	50	48	1	1	50	48	48	48	48	48	48	
450 AAC Aerod	104	102	102	102	104	102	102	-1	104	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	104	102	1	1	104	102	102	102	102	102		
450 AAC Aerosp	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	-1	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	10	9	1	1	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	
450 AAC Aerosp Co	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	-1	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	16	15	1	1	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	
450 AAC Aviat Co	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	-1	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	12	11	1	1	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	
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450 AAC Aviat Corp	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	-1	12	11	1</																		

Observer

The McGovern Curse

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Extracts from a political columnist's diary:

Jan. 3.—Wrote a brilliant column today analyzing the components of Muskie's irresistible sweep toward the Democratic nomination—Muskie's tough professional organization, his Lincoln-esque image, support he is getting from the big-money crowd, etc. Formidable though he is, as I noted in my column, Muskie cannot beat Nixon in November.

Jan. 17.—I must record, Dear Diary, how pleased I am with the column I wrote today making sport of the glooms in futile pursuit of Muskie for the Democratic nomination. Yorty, Chisholm, McGovern, Lindsay—hah! I was devastatingly wicked in a most amusing way. Humphrey, of course, cannot be entirely dismissed with a joke, and I said as much. It's wise policy in the column game to leave yourself an "out," but Hubert's chances of overtaking Muskie look little better than ludicrous right now. In any case, what difference would it make? Neither one can beat Nixon in November.

Feb. 4.—A rather poor column today. I'm afraid, Diary. But don't blame me. Blame McGovern. I couldn't go through the entire primary season without writing about him at least once before he is eliminated. The poor chap. He takes himself seriously as a candidate. How depressed.

March 23.—John Mitchell telephoned from the White House today to congratulate me on my column explaining the failure of Muskie's campaign and confided that the Democrats have nobody who can beat Nixon in November. Mitchell is right, of course. I must do a column soon pointing out that he is a political genius.

April 2.—Today my column was daring and imaginative. I pronounced Hubert Humphrey the almost certain winner of the Democratic nomination, and explained why: Big labor, the black vote and Mayor Daley will pull him over. Moreover, now that McGovern is getting some public attention, the voters will see that



Baker

his policies are much too radical, and this will dispose of the poor devil.

April 19.—I made a telling point against McGovern in today's column, noting that no one as far from the middle of the road as he can possibly be nominated. Of course, Nixon has occupied the middle of the road so thoroughly that he is unbeatable in November.

May 8.—McGovern simply won't do, and I said so in my column today.

May 13.—In today's column, Diary, I pointed out that McGovern hadn't a chance of being nominated, because he sounded like Liberace, was going bald, and wouldn't have the slightest chance of beating Nixon in November.

May 16.—I am rather proud of the felicitous way in which my column today noted that McGovern's refusal to move to the middle of the road made him "a Democratic Goldwater"—clever phrase, that—and that as such a candidate would have no chance of winning in November, he was highly unlikely to get the nomination.

May 18.—McGovern still won't do! My column today explained why with great persuasiveness and occasional wit.

May 30.—I argued in today's column that the polls pointing to a McGovern victory over Humphrey in California simply proved how foolish the Democratic party would be to let a state like California—where absolutely anything seems to go—dictate its choice of candidates. The Democrats need a moderate candidate to save others on the ticket from utter disaster in the inevitable Nixon victory in November. I suggested that the delegates look to Mayor Daley for counsel.

June 7.—I was writing a column today explaining why President Nixon can't be beaten in November when John Mitchell rang me up to congratulate me on yesterday's column ("McGovern won't do"). He asked what I was writing for my next column. I told him I would say that Nixon was unbeatable. He said that I was perfectly correct, but that he wished I would quit writing it for the rest of the year. Strange fellow! I must do a column soon on his extreme tendency to worry too much.

Giant crane to left of the facade of Gaudi's Sagrada Familia. Money to compete the work comes from private donations.

The Lingering Controversy Over Gaudi's Cathedral

By Jack Monct

BARCELONA (HT).—Some time in the 21st century, maybe, the adventure of the Templo Expiatorio de la Sagrada Familia, which started in the 19th century, may reach its denouement. Maybe.

The first stone of the Expiatory Temple of the Holy Family was laid 90 years ago. Already a colossus, it is only about a fifth of the way to completion. If some architects and many people in Barcelona had their way, it would never be finished.

The building pace is slower than medieval, although the 60 workmen on the site are aided by a giant crane. Notre Dame de Paris was raised in 87 years, from 1163 to 1250.

"Last of the great cathedrals?" Its architect, the late Antonio Gaudi, a Catholic mystic and leader of art nouveau, was asked. "No," he replied, "first of a new series."

It is neither. The uniqueness of the Sagrada Familia is overwhelming and bewildering and, depending on the viewer, repulsive or charming. It has evoked comparisons with a "Wagnerian symphony in stone," "melting gingerbread," "sand-drippings" and "vegetable jungle."

"The way an angel cooks a cathedral," said Salvador Dali of his equally eccentric Catalan compatriot.

The Sagrada Familia is probably Barcelona's foremost tourist attraction. An American student-worker at the temple's architectural offices, Mary Lynne Maddox, 28, recalls meeting a Canadian who told her that in North America the in thing now was to go to Europe and see the Sagrada Familia. And all day long, youths in minibuses, or with knapsacks and motorcycles, do pull up to the Sagrada Familia.

What welcomes them is a surrealistic spectacle, dominated by the four spires of the Facade of the Nativity, looking like tapered corn cobs. Two of the spires soar 100 meters (the facade of Notre Dame is 69 meters high). Four spires on another facade are, at 55 meters, two-thirds completed.

The effect of the dimensions is matched by the sculpture detail on the Facade of the Nativity. Gaudi, who was also a ceramicist, sculptor, painter, blacksmith and furniture designer, believed that art should remain close to the life of the people.

So the spires are covered with homely decorations—fruit, vegetables, turkeys, ducks, geese, rabbits, snails, seaweed, sea urchins, a saw, a T-square, a boat and an anchor. The detail can be inspected at close range in a dizzying climb up the center of the spires and along catwalks between them.

Work on the temple is financed by personal donations rather than contributions from the Roman Catholic Church or the city. The rhythm of construction is linked to economic prosperity in Spain and a mixture of religious faith and Catalan pride in one of its most renowned figures.

At an annual city-wide collection a few months ago, \$100,000 was donated. The slogan for the campaign was presented in the Catalan language: "El qui dia que no sacabera mai coexiste el nostre poble" ("He who says that it will not be finished does not know our people"). An anonymous Catalan living in South America is said to have donated another \$100,000, and he and his heirs have pledged more.



But many people are indifferent or opposed to further work on the temple. A professor encountered at the University of Barcelona, who said he was raised in the shadow of the Sagrada Familia, snorted that he "wouldn't give a penny" for construction. "It's a medieval idea to finish it," he said. "There is already a church in the crypt under the Sagrada Familia."

Some years ago a group of Spanish and foreign architects signed a published protest asserting that continuing construction of the temple was a profanation of Gaudi's work. They argued that Gaudi, when he died in 1926—insuring he walked into the path of a streetcar—had not left complete plans for the temple.

But Isidre Puig Boada, 58, a student of Gaudi in 1907 and until he went into semi-retirement a few years ago, the directing architect at the site, insists that Gaudi left sufficient plans and models to faithfully render his conception.

"Gaudi never dreamed of finishing the work in his lifetime," Mr. Puig says. "He knew many other people would be dealing with it. Gaudi wanted to build a church, not an architectural monument to himself."

The debate continues among architects and ordinary citizens. Jottings in the visitors' book at the temple reflect praise, criticism and punishment. How will it end? One despairing tourist writes in the visitors' book: "I hope to return in my reincarnation to see what it really looks like."

PEOPLE: Frank Sinatra Disappearing

Frank Sinatra played it cool and easy yesterday, dropping out of sight after a congressional committee said it would order him to appear at hearings on organized crime. A spokesman at London's Savoy Hotel said Sinatra checked out "either last night or this morning." The singer booked in there in the name of his British agent, Harold Davidso. But Davidso told newsmen, "I don't know where he is, honestly."

Sinatra was due to appear in Washington today before a House of Representatives select committee on crime. He was to be questioned about his role as former vice-president of Berkshire Downs race track in Hancock, Mass.

House Committee Chairman Rep. Claude Pepper, a Florida Democrat, said Wednesday Sinatra will be subpoenaed to testify.



Frank Sinatra \$25,000 in damage with medical treat received at the hospital. Dr. Samuel H. She Youngstown Osteo Association, True Common Pleas Court Battle, awarded \$20,000 and his in an action stemming the youth re. The boy's injury was cut off circulation treatment to save his life, and his use of it is paired for life. It was the second against the hospital for his wife, Marilyn, on Sheppard was free trial judge in July 1965, that he did not receive a fair trial in late 1966, years later.

Rep. J. Edward R. Gurney, a concerned citizen, outlined this week to a delegation of the S. Wabash River Indians, and got his subject than he did. About a quarter of the starting canoes expedition Jim Morrison and a partner failed to make it, of rapids and for studying the deep

A 14-year-old Ohio boy and his parents have been awarded

from a chest-deep

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